

## NO DISTURBANCE

Occurred at the Scenes of the Late Bloody Riots

### IN THE HAZLETON COAL FIELD.

The Cavalry that Marched to Eckley finds nothing to do—The Lattimer Miners Present Their Demands, and the Company Makes Its Conditions About the Resumption of Work which were refused by the Strikers—The Situation in the District is Now One of Quietness, and No Further Outbreak is Feared as Long as the Troops are Present.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 14.—Despite a variety of warning rumors and a morning movement by a body of miners, which looked formidable, to-day passed off without serious disturbance in the strike region. Matters still wear such an uncertain aspect, however, that General Gobin declares that the removal of the troops or of any portion of them, has not been contemplated. The strike itself is spreading with great rapidity. Exact estimates of the number of men who have quit work are hard to obtain, but conservative figures place it at close to ten thousand, with indications that within a short time every colliery of importance in the region will be idle.

Although some disposition has been shown by small bodies of strikers in the outlying districts to make demonstrations, they have been of a rather feeble character, and the great majority of the men are docile. These miners are now idle: Cox Bros. & Company, Eckley, Beaver Meadow and Onelida, about 2,000 men; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co.'s Honeybrook and Audenried mines, about 2,500; Frank Pardee and Canberry and Crystal Ridge, 1,100; Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Hazle mines, Yorktown, Jeannette and Audenried, 3,000; Calvin Pardee and Company, Lattimer and Harwood, 2,000. The men at Cox's Stockton mines have expressed their intention of joining the strike. To-day was their pay-day. Concerning the Driftton mine of the same company, which was working to-day, one of the firm said they understood the men were going out. The collieries still working are the Derringer, Tom Hicken and Shepton, of the Cox company; Weston, Dodson & Company's Beaver Brook mine, and J. S. Wentz's Silver Brook mine.

**Found Nothing to Do.**  
The first city troop, of Philadelphia, which was dispatched at an early hour this morning to the scene of the reported outbreak at Eckley, found nothing for it to do when it reached that place, about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Several hundred miners from Buck mountain, marched on the Eckley mines last night and brought out the men there. A few of the men who showed a disposition to continue at work were roughly handled and the mine superintendent, fearing trouble, wired to General Gobin for troops. He also sent word to Driftton, and seventy deputies from that place and Roan Junction nearby, were sent over. They kept themselves under cover at Eckley, however, awaiting developments. Nothing further happened, the men at Eckley joining the ranks of the strikers. Meanwhile the cavalry troop which was sent by General Gobin had a wearisome march over the mountains, only to find everything at Eckley peaceful.

The day had scarcely opened before another annoying story came to brigade headquarters by telephone. It was to the effect that a gang of miners from Driftton had marched on colliery No. 5, at Jeddo, with the expressed intention of bringing the men out. Upon reaching the colliery, John Markle, the superintendent, met them, and after a conference with a committee of the miners, succeeded in turning them off without trouble. This was the only incident of the day which partook of the nature of a demonstration.

At Lattimer, this afternoon, a largely attended and decisive meeting of strikers was held to receive the answer of the company to their demands. With a large body of strikers gathered in the open space before the company's store, Superintendent Blake appeared at the door and gave them their answer. It was short and to the point, and was met with action equally as decisive. The demands had been formulated as follows:

"We desire and wish the privilege of buying our provisions where we think proper, instead of being forced to do so at the company's store; we want a twenty per cent advance on all classes of labor; we demand the dismissal of all parties who took part on last Friday, September 10, in the shooting affray; we demand that all classes of labor be paid the same for rock work as for coal on idle days; we demand that no man shall be discharged for acting on this committee."

**The Company's Answer.**  
The company's answer to this was, first, that the men are not, and never have been obliged to buy exclusively at the company store; second, that the advance would not be granted, because the company was paying the average rate of the region; third, the company absolutely refused, without assigning any reason, to discharge anybody who participated in the shooting; fourth, that men suspended on idle days have the privilege of taking somebody else's place, thus making good the difference in rate between rock and coal work; and fifth, that no man shall be discharged for acting on the grievance committee.

Superintendent Blake made a short speech to the men, urging them to return to work and urging that they could gain nothing by remaining idle. "What do you say?" he concluded, "will you come back?"

There was a moment's buzz, and then a chorus of "no" went up. The superintendent attempted no further persuasion and the men disappeared.

There were no additional deaths to-day. Four or five of the men who have been hovering between life and death ever since the shooting, were unchanged, but all of the others were doing well, and many already have been discharged from the hospital. The funeral of Jacob Tomlinson, occurred to-day, in McAdoo. It was attended by one of the largest gatherings seen since the outbreak of the trouble. The body was taken from the hospital to the house of John Umed, a relative, until last evening, when it was conveyed to the Polish Catholic church and kept there until the funeral. Solemn high mass was celebrated at the church by Rev. Makor Yonskaritz, who preached a sermon in Lithuanian. The remains were interred in St. Patrick's cemetery. McAdoo. There was no quiescence, and the service passed off quietly. After the funeral, the men gathered in groups

throughout the town and discussed the situation and soon afterwards dispersed to their homes.

### Want Clear Cut Statement.

The only other incident in that quiet village was the failure of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre men to return to work. They had accepted the offer of ten per cent increase, made by the company last Saturday, and the understanding was that they were to resume to-day. Another meeting was held to-night, when a statement of facts and figures bearing upon the Lehigh basis was considered. The men have decided to ask for a clear-cut statement from Superintendent Lattimer, before resuming work. Apart from the calling out of the cavalry, the day in camp was quiet and uneventful.

The Thirteenth regiment men who have the most undesirable quarters, those at Lattimer, varied the monotony of inactive life in the field to-day by a pleasant little incident. Private Gibbs, of company A, from Scranton, had made a request for a furlough. His commander was averse to granting leave except for good cause. The "soldier boy" blushed a little and said he had an engagement to get married to-morrow. The furlough was granted.

When Gibbs left the camp, a squad of his company, headed by a file and drum corps, escorted him to the cars and showered rice upon him. They carried crude banners reading: "We're going home to get married," with other facetious legends, sounded the reveille, and played "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Even this little affair served to show how completely overpowered the strikers are by the presence of the troops. With this feeling prevalent, it is almost a certainty that there will be no trouble, except possibly a few minor demonstrations in the outlying territory, so long as the militia is here.

### SUPERINTENDENT JONES.

Whose House was Sacked, Tells His Story of the Situation.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 14.—Gomer Jones, the mine superintendent against whose house the strikers at the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre mines rebelled, discussed the situation to-day. Mr. Jones came here from Stodson, Eng., where he had spent seven years as a superintendent. He has worked his way up from the bottom to his present position. Asked about the cause of the miners' dislike for him, the superintendent said:

"I came here a year ago to restore discipline in the mines, and to operate them on a paying basis for the company. At that time the men did about as they pleased, having been spoiled by familiarity from the two previous superintendents. My habits are different. I'm not a drinking man, and I've never made it a practice to hobnob with the men. When I give orders I expect them to be obeyed."

"In this policy you were carrying out the instructions of the company?" he was asked.

"That was what I was employed for. Then I dismissed about eighty men, but I never put anybody in their places. On the night that the strikers came to my house and stole \$300 of silverware and broke the furniture, we were armed and could have killed a hundred of them if we had wanted to. It was a drunken mob, that was all, and I thought we had had enough bloodshed."

"Are you afraid of violence at the hands of the strikers if they get hold of you?"

"No; I have been here every day since the strike commenced. I walk the streets day or night without running any risk."

"Do you anticipate trouble when the men go back to work to-morrow?"

"No; I believe that the other operators will grant the concessions that the men ask for. It must come sometime, wages had gotten to a point where the men could hardly exist if cut down any further."

### LUETGERT'S TRIAL.

The Prosecution will Recall Witnesses to Prove Motive for the Crime.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—When court opens to-morrow morning in the Luetgert murder trial Prof. George Vincent Bailey will be recalled to the witness stand for further cross-examination by Attorney Vincent. When the defense has completed the cross-examination of Prof. Bailey, the prosecution will call to the witness stand Frank Bialk and Frank Odorofsky to establish the motive for the alleged murder of Mrs. Luetgert. These two witnesses, both former employees of Luetgert, will testify as to frequent quarrels between the sausage maker and his wife because of Luetgert's attentions to Mary Stemmering, the servant in the Luetgert household. The prosecution is impressed with the belief that Luetgert's infatuation for Mary Stemmering was the principal impulse which actuated him with a desire to get rid of his wife.

Bialk and Odorofsky who were daily observers of the domestic episodes of the Luetgert family are expected to relate some interesting particulars.

The sick juror will be able to be in his place to-morrow.

### FEVER SITUATION.

At New Orleans—Most of the Cases Reported of Mild Type.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—At night-fall the books of the board of health showed the following recapitulation of the day's developments in the yellow fever situation. There had been reported to the board for investigation twenty-six cases which the attending physicians consider suspicious. Of these thirteen cases had been found suffering with a harmless fever, five cases were regarded as suspicious, but necessary to be further investigated before a definite report could be made on them; there were no reports as to four cases, and four cases had been pronounced genuine yellow fever, though one of the latter was classed as of mild type. The most serious of the four yellow fever cases is located in the neighborhood of the French Market.

One of the features developed during the day is that people of mature age have been attacked. Heretofore the disease has been confined principally to children of tender age and boys and girls not yet grown to manhood and womanhood. Two of the late cases show that older people have been attacked.

### Another Case of Mili e.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 14.—Another case of yellow fever was officially announced this afternoon by Doctors Ketchum and Gutierrez as existing in Mobile. The patient is a workman. His sickness has not been traced to any other point.

### Struck Oil Near Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Oil has been struck in paying quantities in the southwestern part of this county and in Carroll county. Parties interested in the prospecting have come from Bradford and Pittsburgh, and declare that the oil found is of a quality equal if not superior to that in western Pennsylvania, and in the Lake field. Leases have been taken on about 6,000 acres of land in Stark and Carroll counties.

## CABINET MEETING

Which Was of Much Interest Pans Out But Little.

### MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Were Not Reached—Union Pacific Railroad Matter was Under Discussion, but No Decision was Reached—The Headless Rush for Gold in the Klondike was Considered and Measures of Relief for Suffering Debated—The San Pedro Harbor Breakwater will be Commenced at Once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Great interest attached to the cabinet meeting to-day on account of the various important questions which are pending, and the fact that it was the first meeting in some weeks. Every member of the cabinet, except Secretary Long, who is out of the city, reached the white house promptly at 11 o'clock and each had with him an unusually large number of papers and documents relating to matters pending in his department.

Though there was a very full discussion of the Union Pacific railroad matter, it is learned that no decision was reached as to the course to be pursued by the government, and it is presumed that no announcement will be made regarding it until a definite conclusion is reached.

Some differences of opinion on matters of detail developed between Secretary Alger and Attorney General McKenna over the San Pedro harbor project and it was left to these two cabinet officers to adjust these differences of opinion, and then to make a statement on the subject for the benefit of the public.

Secretary Alger brought up the Klondike rush and adverted to the probable necessity of relief measures for the benefit of Americans who have rushed heedlessly into the gold fields, but the discussion of this matter was very informal and fruitless of results.

With reference to the Klondike rush Secretary Alger laid before the cabinet several telegrams urging relief for stricken prospectors, including one from the citizens' committee of Tacoma, requesting that distress existed already at Dawson City, stating that starvation had begun and praying that a revenue cutter be sent with supplies to St. Michaels and chances taken on getting the supplies to those in need of them. The discussion made it evident that the cabinet was not quite clear that the government authorities had warrant of law for furnishing supplies, but Secretary Alger telegraphed to Senator Perkins, of California, who is interested in a line to Alaska, asking him if he would undertake to deliver a shipload of supplies at St. Michaels. If he found that the law will not permit the government to send supplies then relief will be furnished by private persons in order that a horror may not grow out of the rush for gold. Some consideration also was given to the practicability of getting supplies in by way of a projected winter trail via Dyea.

The government will now go ahead with the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro and will push work on the project, though some matters yet remain open for adjustment. After the cabinet meeting, Secretary Alger in answer to inquiries, authorized the following statement:

"You can say that on the sixth of August I received at Hotel Champlain an opinion from the attorney general, which was in effect that I would be justified under the act concerning San Pedro, in building the breakwater and expending so much of the money as is necessary for that purpose without regard to the improvements of the harbor. The work will be advertised for in due time in accordance with that opinion."

### GOVERNMENT ARMOR FACTORY.

Representatives of Southern Iron Localities Plead for that Section.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A delegation of representative men from the large iron sections of the south to-day went before the naval board, which is considering the question of establishing a government armor factory, and urged that the south offered the greatest advantages, in cost of iron, labor, transportation, etc., for the location of the proposed government armor plate factory. The delegation was made up of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, and Representatives Wheeler, of Alabama, Livingston, of Georgia, and Gatties, of Tennessee. It was stated at the hearing that the iron used by the large private concerns now making armor plate, was bought to a large extent from the south at the low price of \$5 40 to \$5 70 per ton. It was argued also that an inland armor factory in the south would be more secure from attack in case of war than one near the Atlantic coast in the north. Letters favorable to the southern industry were presented from Senators Platt, of New York, and Stewart, of Nevada, and it was stated that Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, who had taken a leading part in the plan of a government factory, had written a letter favorable to its establishment at Sheffield, Ala. The delegation filed a written statement setting forth the many advantages of the south in this particular.

Commodore Howell, president of the board, called attention to the fact that the board could not, under the instructions of the navy department, go into the question of the locality of the site. Representative Livingston and others made the point that such information was what Congress required and that the scope of the board's order should be enlarged. Accordingly the delegation, accompanied by Commodore Howell, went before Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. He heard the views of the delegation, but told them that it would be impossible to consider questions of site at this time or until the character of the plant and its cost had been determined.

### Workmen Victorious.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, this afternoon received a telegram from the Federation's organizer at Elwood, Ind., stating that the tin plate workers' scale presented by the union had been signed and that the strike had ended in a victory for the workmen.

### Crops of Sicily and Calabria.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The wheat crop of Sicily and Calabria this year, according to the estimates of the local agricultural newspapers, which are sent to the state department by United States Consul Bruni, at Catania, will range from one-half to two-thirds of an average crop. Almonds

will also be very short. In Calabria the olive crop is slightly above the average, but in Sicily it will be only half a crop. The grape product ranges from middling to good.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Delivered by Judge Cox on the Power of Removal from Office in Connection With Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Judge Cox, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to-day dismissed the bill of complaint of John C. Wood, superintendent of mails at Louisville, praying that Postmaster General Gary and Assistant Postmaster General Heath be enjoined from removing him from office. The case has been considered in the nature of a test of a power of removal, and the delivery of the opinion drew to the court room many public officials, including members of the civil service commission.

Judge Cox's decision was an elaborate review of the law bearing on removals of federal employees. He held at the outset that it was not within the power of a court of equity to grant relief in matters of appointment and removal from office. Then taking up the merits of the case he stated that it was settled law that the power of removal was an incident to the power of appointment, and that both could be exercised by the head of a department in reference to subordinate officials.

Concerning the civil service law, Judge Cox held that it must not be construed to grant authority, either to the civil service commission or to the president, to make rules contrary to the law itself, or of a legislative character. He quoted with approval the decision of Justice Brewer that congress could not delegate its power to legislate to any administrative body.

The decision sums up as follows: The simple inquiry is whether the rules invoked by the complainant whether the President or the commissioner or both, be the authors of them are such as the civil service act authorized to be established. In my judgment they are ultra vires and void. I have no doubt that the President may lay down rules for the internal policy of his administration, and may require his chief executive officers, dependent upon his pleasure for their terms of office, to conform to them or else to sever their official relations with him, and in that sense, the rules relied on by the complainant were within his political and executive authority. But the enforcement of such rules is a matter between the President and his cabinet and not a matter for the courts or one in which the complainant has any legal interest. All that I mean to state in this opinion is that the rules in question were not such as the civil service act authorized and do not derive any efficacy from that act.

I know of nothing more important to the interests of the country than the policy which the civil service legislation was intended to initiate and promote, and it is perhaps a matter of great regret that the act of January 16, 1883, (the civil service act) has not gone further than it does. But it is my duty to construe it as it is.

To sum up, I conclude that apart from the civil service act the postmaster general had the authority to remove the complainant from office at his pleasure; that this all makes no change in this respect, except to forbid removals for refusal to contribute to partisan objects; that the power given to the commission and the President to establish rules to carry that act into effect does not authorize any rule which shall make a change in the law in this respect; and consequently that, even if this court had jurisdiction in a case like the present one, the complainant is not entitled to the relief prayed for.

It is probable that an appeal will be taken from the decision and it is said that ultimately the United States supreme court will be asked to pass on the question involved.

## MORE GOOD LUCK

Comes to West Virginia—Big Contract of Piedmont Paper Mills.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—It was announced to-day that the contract for furnishing the government postal cards for the ensuing four years has been given to Colonel Albert Daggett, of this city, the final arrangements being made to-day when the postmaster general ratified the award.

The estimated number of cards required to be furnished under the contract in four years is about two and a quarter billions. These cards will weigh 12,000,000 pounds, the largest contract probably ever made in this country, with a single individual.

Colonel Daggett told the Intelligencer correspondent to-day that he had closed his contract with the mills at Piedmont, W. Va., for the supply of his paper, and that work will be commenced at once. The visit made by Colonel Daggett and assistant postmaster general Merritt to Piedmont, disclosed the fact that the facilities of the mills there were adequate and the material submitted for inspection quite up to the standard.

## Will Change the Color.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The secretary of the treasury and the postmaster general, after consultation with the President, have decided to change the color of the current two-cent postage stamp from carmine to green of the shade now used on government notes. The ten-cent postage stamps which are now printed in green, will be changed to some other color, possibly carmine. It is thought that green is a more desirable color than carmine, besides saving the government about \$10,000 in the difference in cost between the two inks.

## Former French Consul Succeeded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Paul Deleppre, formerly vice consul of the French republic at New Orleans, killed himself in his apartments here to-day, by inhaling illuminating gas. Deleppre had intended to end his life yesterday, and in preparing for suicide wrote a letter Sunday night, which was seen by his daughter, Gabrielle, fifteen years of age. The girl dissuaded her father from the act at that time. The news of Deleppre's conduct having reached the officers of the insurance company by which he was employed, he was suspended, and this brought on a recurrence of his melancholy, with the result recorded. Deleppre had not lived happily with his second wife, who left him about a year ago.

## Senator Wellington Steps Down.

BAITIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—United States Senator George L. Wellington to-day resigned the chairmanship of the Republican state central committee, thus relinquishing the leadership of the party in this state, which he held for the past three years. This action is the direct result of the senator's defeat at the recent convention at Ocean City. In resigning Senator Wellington delivered a very bitter speech, in which he predicted defeat for the Republican party in Maryland.

## MINES RESUME

In Pittsburgh District in Spite of Ten Days' Clause,

### AND MORE TO START TO-DAY.

Uniformity of Price Along the Wheeling Division Satisfies all the Miners, and Operators are Hustling for Men and Cars—President Dolan Does Not Commit Himself in an Address Delivered to Miners, but He Evidently Winked the Other Eye, as He Did Not Object to the Resumption of Work.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 14.—A large number of mines in the district started to-day and a still larger number will be in working order in the morning. At least 5,000 of the rail miners will be at work by Wednesday evening and quite a number of river diggers will also resume.

President Patrick Dolan met the men of the Wheeling division at Finleyville to-day. He made a speech to 1,000 of them at the Hackett mine. He did not commit himself to the men as he had done to the operators, as to the ten day clause, but as a result of his talk they unanimously agreed to start to work to-morrow. With the exception of the Anderson mine, all of them will be busy while the convention is being held in Pittsburgh to-morrow. The exception is on account of improvements necessary before the men can work. But at the Anderson mine the men will be handling picks again as soon as they can get in. The Pittsburgh and Chicago Gas Coal Company which owns the mines at Gastonville, Snowden and the first pool, has had men at work below the rate. They have been told that they will now get the same rate as paid in the other mines of the division, and will also start work at once. This marks uniformity all along the Wheeling division.

Everything is in an uproar there. The operators are telegraphing for cars, and they want men—all the men they can get at sixty-five cents. J. E. Boyle, of the Hackett mine, says that his mine will be working full in the morning. The Keating Coal Company's mine at Lick's Run was working to-day and six cars of coal were gotten out.

This is the first break over the ten day clause in any considerable numbers, and Dolan did not object. Dolan left for McDonald and Cecil, where he had a meeting with a committee of the men in that field to-night.

## CARNEY'S ULTIMATUM

Delivered at Fairmont in Regard to Unionizing Mines in this State.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 14.—"We are going to fight the battle until every operator in West Virginia recognizes union labor." Thus W. A. Carney sums up the mining situation in West Virginia. Carney is now in charge of the Fairmont district, Rea having been removed.

Chris Evans, ex-secretary of the American Federation of Labor, joins him here Thursday morning and other agitators will be in the last of the week. The strike will be prolonged until the operators of this state sign the scale.

Carney says the promises made the miners of West Virginia that after Pennsylvania and Ohio got fair rates that they would receive attention, is to be fulfilled.

## Massillon Miners Go to Work.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The coal miners in the Massillon district held a delegate mass meeting to-day and decided to accept the new rate for mining at the expiration of the ten days limit. Parts of the compromise agreement were rejected, however, and a committee was appointed to confer with the operators. If the demands of the men are not granted in ten days the strike will be continued. Four hundred men at the Goshen mines returned to work to-day, ignoring the ten days clause and 400 more will return to-morrow at the Midvale mines. All the mines in the Silver Creek and Clinton districts near Akron resumed operations to-day.

## Illinois Miners' Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—President Carson to-day issued a call for a state convention of miners at Springfield, September 20, for the purpose of taking definite action on the mining situation. The operators of Illinois are invited to meet with the miners' delegates. The call says: "The attitude of the eastern miners at the Columbus convention makes it apparent that the time has come for the operators and miners of Illinois to get together for mutual interests. On behalf of the miners we will say we are desirous of arranging a uniform rate for the state, and with assistance of the operators believe this can be done."

## Cupid Gone to Brewing.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight, Sept. 14.—Colonel Gustav Pabst, a son of the Milwaukee millionaire brewer, was married here to-day, to Miss Hilda Lemp, a daughter of the millionaire brewer, W. J. Lemp, of St. Louis. The ceremony took place at noon. The bride wore a Worth dress of white satin and Brussels lace and a tulle veil. She carried a handsome shower bouquet. Miss Lemp was given away by her father, Miss Elsa Lemp was bridesmaid. There were a number of American guests at the wedding and after a dinner at the Royal Marine hotel, the couple started for the continent.

The bridegroom was previously married to Margaret Mather, the actress, from whom he was recently divorced. Colonel Pabst's brother, Frederick, recently married Miss Uehlein, daughter of the head of the Schlitz brewery.

## Knights and Ladies of Honor.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—The Supreme lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a national mutual benefit and protective organization, with a membership of 75,000, opened its eleventh annual meeting here to-day at the Russell House with about 100 delegates present, a large number of them ladies. Supreme Protector S. B. Lockard, of Bradford, Pa., presided, and after the appointment of the various committees for the transaction of routine business, and the submission of reports by the auxiliary officers, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the officers will be elected.

C. U. Harvey, supreme secretary, says the hard times of the past two years have retarded the work of the order. During the past year 1,300 of its members have died, which necessitated the collection and disbursement in round numbers of \$2,500,000.

## DENTISTS MEET

In Wheeling—Western Pennsylvania Society with Many Dentists of this Section Gathered at the Windsor Yesterday.

The Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania met in this city yesterday, the meeting taking place in the Windsor parlors. This society embraces many of the most prominent dentists of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other towns of the Keystone state, and present yesterday by invitation, were some of the best known of the profession in the Ohio Valley. There was quite a list of visiting members, and the proceedings were of great benefit to the profession.

This society meets four times a year, twice at Pittsburgh and on the other two occasions at some point selected at the previous meeting. The members last gathered at Cambridgeboro, and through courtesy to some of the local dentists, decided on coming to Wheeling this time. Nearly all of yesterday until midnight, when a banquet served as an enjoyable close, was consumed in the reading of papers upon subjects of vital interest, followed by fruitful discussions in which the members put forth suggestions and past experiences. There was great stress laid upon the code of ethics, and the need for the maintenance of a high tone to the profession of dentistry.

President M. S. Burns, of Sewickley, presided. Secretary W. E. Van Ordel called the roll, the following members responding:

Pittsburgh—J. G. Templeton, J. E. Libby, J. A. Libby, O. S. Hertig, C. C. Taggart, A. G. Runhart, J. J. DeRay, J. F. Thompson, F. D. Munro, R. A. Foley, J. A. Calhoun, W. A. Kewlar, C. J. Phillips, R. J. Eccles, H. J. Horner and H. W. Arthur.

Philadelphia, Pa.—D. D. Smith, Charleroi, Pa.—G. G. Crow, Beaver Falls, Pa.—Wm. S. Cook, New Castle, Pa.—W. E. Jackson, Mr. Pleasant, Pa.—B. M. Loan, Allegheny, Pa.—F. C. Van Kirk, J. P. Benkert, C. B. Bratt, W. H. Haims, East Liverpool, Ohio—C. H. Birkett, Cantonburg, Pa.—A. F. McBurney, Wilkensburg, Pa.—F. H. Harren, Sewickley, Pa.—M. S. Burns, Wheeling, W. Va.—H. H. Harrison. Among the visitors were:

Wheeling—R. W. Tener, O. W. Burdett, C. E. Mason, W. S. Hamilton, John McClure, John J. Carroll, John Storer, and Dr. Smith and McCoee.

Starksville, Ohio—C. C. Chandler, H. E. Erskine, George Schellhart, Belleaire, Ohio—H. C. Kemple, C. S. Starkweather.

Barnesville, Ohio—E. C. Moore, East Liverpool, Ohio—S. C. Jackman, St. Clairsville, Ohio—G. E. Furbay, Sistersville, W. Va.—J. R. Stathers, Fairmont, W. Va.—G. B. McNeely, Wellsburg, W. Va.—W. K. Cummings, McKeesport, Pa.—R. A. Neal, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Charles H. Bartlett and H. K. Jones.

The papers read were scholarly and instructive, and were listened to with rapid attention. The outlined programme was as follows:

## CLINICS.

Dr. C. C. Taggart.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Cataplasms.  
Dr. A. G. Reinhart.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Articulating Crowns.  
Dr. J. A. Libby.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Root Trimming.  
Dr. C. L. Kemmery.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Electrical Appliances.  
Mr. Louis Costa.....Philadelphia, Pa. Electro-Dental Appliances.

## PAPERS.

Dr. D. D. Smith.....Philadelphia, Pa. Treatment of Pulpless Teeth and Their Preparation for Crowning.  
Discussion opened by Dr. J. A. Libby.  
Mr. Lee S. Smith.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Is There Room at the Top?  
Discussion opened by Dr. W. E. Van Ordel.

Dr. H. W. Arthur.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Use of Screws.  
Dr. W. S. Cook.....Beaver Falls, Pa. Obturators.

Discussion opened by Dr. O. L. Hertig.  
Dr. J. T. Thompson.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Discussion opened by Dr. H. H. Harrison.  
Dr. F. D. Munro.....Pittsburgh, Pa. Use of Coagulants in the Treatment of Pulpless Teeth.  
Discussion opened by Dr. W. E. Jackson. Incidents of Office Practice.

## CAUGHT A TITLE

Another American Woman Pays the Penalty of Exposing a "Duke."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—There were many Americans present in the Marylebone police court this morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Serge de Niel, otherwise known as the "Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande," the female prisoner being an American, and claiming relationship to ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, were brought up on remand, charged with defrauding hotels and boarding houses.

The "duke" claims to be a Brazilian nobleman; but the Brazilian minister here says there is no such title as "Duke of Rio Grande." The two prisoners had friends in court to-day, who contributed to pay the bills incurred, expecting that the prosecution would be stopped, and the counsel for the prisoners said he was ready to pay the claims against his clients, adding that there was no evidence of criminal intent, and that, therefore, he asked that the proceedings be discontinued.

The magistrate, however, said: "This is a very serious case and cannot be settled so lightly. The appearance of the prisoners is against them and there